當代文獻

貝文在下院所作英國對國際局勢立場聲明

Britain's Role in The International Situation Explained by Bevin

(續)

"In the course of less than three months the U.S.A. and ourselves have delivered over 200,000 tons of essential freight to the people of Berlin". The U.S.A. share was 60 percent and ours about 40. British aircraft had flown 20,000 sorties and over six million miles. Stocks of most of the essential commodities, including coal, were higher in many cases in the Western sector than in June when the blackade was introduced.

「英美兩國於不及三月之時間內已將二十萬噸以上之重要物資運與柏林市民，其中美國約運百分之六十，英國約為百分之四十，英機之飛行次數為二萬次，航程在六百萬哩以上，一般言之目下柏林西方佔領區重要物資包括煤之貯量已較六月間封鎖開始時為多。

He said: "The three foreign ministers have met in Paris, and the United States and ourselves, who are finding aircraft mainly for this purpose, have considered the air lift capacity for the coming winter". While he could not go into great detail, because it was not in the public interest that he should do so, he could say that if this "senseless blockade" continued and there was no let up, and the worst came to the worst, "we are confident, after careful consideration of all factors, including the weather and calculating it on one of the worst winters we have had for some time in Europe, that with the combination of the two air forces and with the immensely augmented effort of the United States they could look forward with confidence that they would be able to see the winter through, although there would be some discomfort for the Berlin people if the blockade was continued.

三外長已在巴黎舉行會商，英美曾對今冬空運之能力加以討論。渠謂雖詳細內容不便宣布，然如「無知之封鎖」不迅予解除，而情勢惡劣惡化，則「吾人於詳細考慮各項因素（包括氣候）後，相信因英美空軍之努力及美國空運實力之加强，柏林市民可抱定信心，安度今年冬季，雖繼續封鎖將使彼等感不安」。

He said that from now on, United States figures would go up. "They are bringing in these great C 54's, carrying ten tons per lift instead of two and a half tons and these craft will be increased," he said.

渠謂今後美國空運數字將大為增加，稱「美國已將載重十噸之巨型C五四機加入服務以前僅係載重二噸半者，該巨型飛機之數目方面亦將增加。

與蘇聯關係

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

On relations with the Soviet powers, Mr. Bevin went on: "The stage is not reached when it is possible to make known the results of the talks with Stalin and Molotov. We are engaged in close consultation and have examined the statements and counter-statements and we are still working on them. We shall be continuing our consultations during the coming week and I am unable therefore to go into details at this stage."

貝文繼稱：「公布與史太林，及莫洛托夫會談結果之時機尚未成熟，目下吾人尚在秘密商談，研究各種有關文告及反駁文件，吾人下週仍將繼續商談，故余此刻未能將詳情率告諸君」。

He had undertaken careful personal consideration of the blockade and they had called their advisers together to consider the whole implications and the whole strategy to counter the present difficulty and counter other measures which might be taken to weaken our position in Berlin.

渠曾仔細考慮柏林封鎖問題，專家顧問亦正研究如何解決目前困難之技術方法，及粉碎欲減弱我人於柏林之地位之企圖。

"Our position therefore is as it was when I addressed the House on July 29 that is, that we regard the lifting of the blockade as an essential condition on which any settlement must be based". He said they had agreed to have Soviet currency in Berlin subject to quidripartite authority and added: I've noticed in the press and elsewhere there have been rumours of disagreement between the three Western powers, but not only are we in absolute agreement as to the policy of the lift and defending ourselves in Berlin, but in the policy we shall jointly pursue if that fails."

「故我人現時所持立場一如七月二十九日余向下院發表聲明之時，即我人認為封鎖之解除為一重要條件，任何解決辦法必須以此為基礎。西方三國已同意於四國管制下在柏林使用蘇聯幣制。余在報章及他處見有西方三國意見不一致之流傳，實即我人不僅對於空運與柏林防衛政策亦對此舉失敗後所將共同推行之政策絕對一致也」。

(The End 完)

美一參議員主張西班牙應加入西歐軍事同盟

Gurney Repeats His Suggestions About Franco Spain

Washington, (USIS)—Senator Chan Gurney (Republican from South Dakota), on his return today from a month's tour of Europe and the Middle East, recommended at a press conference that the United States extend military aid to Western Europe and re-establish friendly connections with Spain.

（美國新聞處華盛頓電）美參議員葛尼在歐洲及中東視察一月，表示美國應以軍事援助西歐，並重建美國與西班牙之關係。

He renewed his statement that Spain should be brought into the United Nations, adding, "Everyone interested in resisting Communist advances should be interested in taking Spain into the UN."

渠稱：凡關心抵抗共產主義者，應關心西班牙加入聯合國之問題。

When asked whether he thought dictator Francisco Franco should be included in the democratic alliance, the senator replied, "It's not up to us to tell any country what kind of government it can have."

記者詢以佛朗哥獨裁者是否准其加入民主同盟，葛尼答稱：任何國家均有選擇其政府之權利。

Asked whether he thought Spain should be included in the aid extended by the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration, he replied affirmatively, and added that he would favor Spain's joining Western Europe's military alliance.

記者詢以西班牙應否包括在經總援助之內，葛議員應包括在內，並謂贊成西班牙加入西歐軍事同盟。

Senator Gurney said he talked with Secretary of State Marshall in Paris, and will give a report to Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal and to the Senate Armed Services Committee, on which he serves as chairman.

葛氏稱：渠在巴黎時曾與馬歇爾會晤，並將向國防部長福斯特及參院兵役委會提供報告，按葛氏係兵役委會之主席。

埃及正式承認巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府

Recognition of All-Palestine Arab Government

Cairo, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—The Egyptian Government last night officially recognised the all-Palestine Arab Government.

路透社開羅十月十三日電：埃及政府昨晚正式承認全巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府。

Nokrashy Pasha, President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, has communicated this decision to Ahmed Hilfy, Premier of the All-Palestine Government.

埃及部長會議主席將此項決定轉達全巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府總理。

Egypt is the second State to recognise the Palestine Arab Government, which is headed by the Mufti of Jerusolem, Haj Amin el Husseini.

埃及為承認全巴阿剌伯政府之第二個國家，全巴阿剌伯政府首腦為耶路撒冷法官艾薩·胡塞尼。

英各自治領總理舉行會議

討論如何對付中東蘇共黨問題

Discussion on Communist Infiltration

London, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—The Commonwealth Prime Ministers and their representatives, discussing in London yesterday methods to combat Communist infiltration throughout the Near, Middle and Far Eastern world, emphasised the need for a "constructive rather than a destructive and repressive approach" to the problem, reports Fraser Wighton, "Reuter's" political correspondent.

路透社倫敦十月十三日電：路透社政治訪員威頓報導稱，不列顛聯合國各自治領總理及代表昨於倫敦舉行會議，討論如何對付近東，中東及遠東共產之滲入辦法時，强調需要對此項問題之建設性探討而不需要破壞與壓制」。

The widely ranging discussion involved countries from the Eastern Mediterranean to Tokyo, with Malaya prominent. It focussed on such measures as improvement of local conditions, extension of national independence and the development of trade unionism.

討論範圍相當廣泛，包括東地中海區至東京之若干國家，其中馬來問題，尤屬重要而佔先，討論集中於如下之步驟，如：改善地方情況，擴大民族獨立範圍發展工會主義等。

The discussion, which at this stage did not involve questions of Commonwealth defence, was the first of a twopart debate on international affairs, and was initiated by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

此項討論為關於國際問題兩項討論中之一，由英外相貝文領先發起，在此項討論目前尚屬在第一階段，故各自治領內防衛問題尚未包括在內。

安理會定昨討論巴力斯坦阿猶問題

Security Council to Discuss Palestine To-day

Paris, Oct. 14. (Reuter)—The Security Council will meet in Paris to-day to discuss the Palestine problem.

路透社巴黎十月十四日電：安理會今日將於巴黎開會討論巴力斯坦問題。

It will consider various complaints about violations of the Palestine truce.

該會將考慮違反巴力斯坦休息協定之種種控訴。

The United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly was earlier reported to be pressing for an early meeting.

據早期消息報導稱，聯合國美代表團正迫使安理會早日開會。

The Palestine problem as a whole will be discussed by the United Nations Political Committee on Friday, despite reported United States efforts to give the Greek question priority.

巴力斯坦問題將由聯大政治委員會於星期五開會，加以討論，據稱美國曾力圖將希臘問題列於第一項目，但似未能實現。

本報歡迎投稿

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西方三强重申對柏林立場

Western Powers Informally Restate Stands on Berlin

Paris, (USIS) — Informed sources of the security council reported today that the United States, Great Britain and France were "not unwilling" to accept a settlement of the Berlin crisis which would call for a lifting of the Soviet-imposed land blockade and a meeting of the big four's council of foreign ministers to sift the entire German question.

（美國新聞處巴黎電）安理會消息靈通方面今日報告稱：美英法三國並非不願接受柏林危機解決之辦法，若此項辦法能規定蘇聯解除在陸上對柏林之封鎖以及舉行四國外長會議，以檢討整個德國問題。

The council was still in recess and not expected to reconvene before Wednesday or Thursday.

安理會仍休會，預料在星期三或星期四之前不致舉行召開。

Acording to informed quarters, the western powers would like to have the following embodied in any settlement which the security council proposed cln.

據靈通方面消息，西方三國盼望安理會提出之解決辦法能包含下列數點：

(1) That the council recognizes that a continuation of the blockade threatens world peace;

（一）安理會應承認繼續封鎖將威脅和平。

(2) That until it is lifted there can be no negotiation on all German problems;

（二）封鎖一日不解除，任何德國問題均無從商議。

(3) That there is no need specifically to blame the Soviet Union for what has been happening;

（三）目前無從譴責蘇聯造成現狀。

(4) That while Soviet duress continues, there can be no meeting of the council of foreign ministers, or of any other big-four agency, to discuss a settlement.

（四）蘇聯之威脅繼續時，四外長會議或任何其他四國會議均不能召開以討論解決辦法。

滬申新案已判決

工人二十七名判刑由一年有期徒刑至無期徒刑

Cotton Mill Riot Case

Shanghai, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—The Special Criminal Tribunal yesterday announced the long-awaited verdict in the Sung Sing Cotton Mill riot last February, handing down prison terms ranging from one year to life imprisonment to 27 accused workers.

路透社上海十月十三日電：滬特刑庭昨日始宣佈去年二月以來久未定讞之申新紗廠罷工案判決文，被告二十七名工人有被判刑一年有期徒刑至無期徒刑。

Yang Kwang-ming, self-confessed Communist worker, received the heaviest penalty, being given life upon conviction on charges of instigating the riot and disturbance in an attempt to overthrow the National Government.

楊共黨自首工人楊廣敏（譯音）受最重處刑，渠以鼓動騷動與不安企圖顛覆國民政府罪被提起公訴。

The tribunal acquitted nine workers for the lack of evidence.

刑庭並將部據不足之工人九名釋放。

The riot took place on February 2 this year at mill premises and claimed the lives of three female cotton mill workers in addition to scores of others injured, including police and garrison command officers. It was the most serious disturbance since the end of the war and lasted some hours before police, using tear gas bombs and firing in the air, restored order.

該案件發生於本年二月二日，地點在申新紗廠內，當時除數十人受傷（內有警察及警備司令部官佐）外且有該廠女工三人因此斃命，此次騷動為戰爭結束以來情形最嚴重者，歷時達數小時之久，直至警察使用神液瓦斯彈並向空鳴槍後始恢復秩序。

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The Chinese-English Intelligence

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馬歇爾積極作幕後活動

前日接見南韓代表交換韓國問題意見

MARSHALL DISCUSSES KOREA

Paris, Oct. 14. (Reuter)—Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, yesterday saw representatives of Southern Korea.

路透社巴黎十月十四日電：美國務卿馬歇爾昨接見南韓代表。

He was understood to have discussed various problems concerning Korea that will come up before the United Nations Political Committee later in the session.

據悉馬氏曾與南韓代表討論各種行將於聯合國政治委會今後會議中提出討論之有關問題。

總統命令

滬大學晚報遭即永久停刊

Another Chinese Paper Suspended

Shanghai, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—Another Chinese paper here, the Ta Chung Yeh Pao, has been ordered by President Chiang Kai-shek to be closed down permanently beginning to-day, according to Press reports. This follows the Ministry of the Interior's instruction that the Cheng Yen Pao be suspended for three days.

路透社上海十月十三日電：據世間報紙消息，總統命令上海大衆夜報中今日起永久停刊，此項命令係在內部部令正言報停刊三日後。

Published by Colonel Fang Chih-chao, Chief of the Administrative Department of the Police Bureau, the Ta Chung Yee Pao is one of the most popular afternoon vernaculars here. The exact reason for its suspension is still unknown.

大衆夜報為上海警察局管理科科長范志超（譯音）上校所發行，為當地地方報紙中銷路最廣之晚報，至停刊原因，則至今未悉。

The suspension of the Cheng Yen Pao came on the heels of labour protests against the paper's alleged insulting comments against the labour organisation. Local labour circles based their charges on an editorial published on October 1 on the execution of Wang Shiao-wu, a Shanghai Power Company workers, executed for sabotage, in which, it alleged, the labour unions have become "rice bowls" for certain organisers.

正言報之被刊停刊，係在工人對該報對協衡廠工人組織之後，上海工界以該報十月一日社評中關於工人王孝武（譯音）執行死刑之評論為理由，對該報提出抗議，因刊評中曾稱：「工會已成為某組織分子之洗錢地」。

It is now learned that the Shanghai Labour Union has sent a ten-man delegation to Nanking to demand punishment of the publisher of the paper, threatening a one-hour or three-hour strike as a protest in case their petition is not accepted by the authorities.

據悉上海工會曾推派代表十人赴京請願，要求處罰該報發行人，並謂如要求不遂，將實行一小時或三小時罷工以示抗議。

杜魯門電尼泊爾王祝賀尼國國慶

Truman's Message to Nepal

Washington, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—President Truman has sent a message of congratulations to the King of Nepal on the anniversary of Vijayadashami Day, a Nepalese National holiday.

意下院又一場左右全武行

會議被阻半小時

若干議員被打得鼻青眼腫

Pitched Battle in Italian Chamber of Deputies

Rome, Oct. 13. (Reuter)—The session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies was suspended yesterday afternoon when Communist and neo-Fascist Deputies of the Italian social movement fought a pitched battle on the floor of the Chamber.

路透社羅馬十月十三日電：意大利下議院會議昨日午後於意大利社會運動中之共黨及新法西斯黨議員在該院發生激烈鬥毆時停止舉行。

Deputies, kicking, punching and yelling, struggled in the aisles of the Chamber as the Speaker — Christian Democrat Giovannni Gronchi — rang electric alarm bells to clear the hall.

彼等於基督教民主黨發言人格龍奇稀鈴刷止時在議院通路內正舉打，脚踢拳傷一團。

The fight began when Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti referred to the north Italian Province of Emilia, known as the "Triangle of Death" owing to the number of people killed there after the war.

鬥毆始於共黨領袖陶格里亞蒂發言時提及在戰後米里亞時，受米里亞因其在戰爭結束後死數目之故加被稱為「死角」。

Signor Togliatti declared: "It is a good thing that these traitors to the Italian people were killed."

陶格里亞蒂聲稱：「此等意大利人民敗徒之被殺，乃一極佳之事」。

At this, the leader of the Italian Social movement, Signor Almirante, shouted at the Communists: "Assassins."

當時意大利社會運動領袖阿米蘭特立即向共黨高喊：「凶手！」

No-one was seriously hurt, but a number of Deputies incurred black eyes and bloody noses.

此次鬥毆，無嚴重受傷者，但若干議員已被打得眼青鼻破矣。

All movable ink-wells in the Chamber had been replaced with new ones sunk in the desks, after the last scuffle which took place there.

自該次鬥毆後，所有議員席上活動墨水瓶均換以新瓶且均釘牢於桌上不動。

The session was resumed after half an hour.

會議在半小時後始恢復舉行。

羅威爾表示：美國不能承認巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府

U.S. Not Recognising "Gaza Government"

Washington, Oct. 14. (Reuter)—Mr. Robert Lovell, Acting Secretary of State, said at a Press conference yesterday that the United States was not in a position to recognise the "Gaza Government" in Palestine set up by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee.

路透社華盛頓十月十四日電：代理國務卿羅維爾昨於記者招待會談稱，美國目前尚無法承認巴力斯坦阿剌伯高級委員會成立之「加薩」政府（按即全巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府……譯者）。

He said this fact was implicit in the de facto recognition the U.S. had already granted Israel.

渠稱此一事實，業於美國承認以色列政府一舉中說明矣。

英國不擬承認全巴力斯坦阿剌伯政府

英外部發言人如此表示

Britain Not Recognising "Arab Government of All Palestine"

London, Oct. 14. (Reuter)—A British Foreign Office spokesman indicated yesterday that the British Government does not intend to recognise the "Arab Government of all Palestine" at Gaza.

路透社倫敦十月十四日電：英外部某發言人昨日表示英政府不擬承認加薩之巴勒斯坦阿剌伯政府。

Britain's attitude to the "Government" could be judged from the fact that a telegram received on October 2 from Ahmed Hijmi Pasha, its head, had remained unanswered, the spokesman said.

發言人稱，英政府對此一新政府之態度可由下述一事實判知，即十月二日接到之新政府首腦來電，至今未予答覆。

The telegram expressed an earnest desire for a cordial and co-operative relationship with Britain.

阿政府來電表示渴望與英國建立誠懇合作之友誼關係。

Commenting on the reported Egyptian and Iraki decisions to recognise the Gaza Government, the Foreign Office spokesman referred to Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin's recent statement in which he pledged British support for the last recommendations of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator.

發言人於評論埃及與伊拉克決定承認新阿剌伯政府之消息時，又提及外相貝文最近聲明於巴力斯坦發表之聲明，聲明中聲言英國決支持已故聯合國調人伯納杜特伯爵所作建議。

These included a proposal that the Arab section of Palestine should be merged with the Kingdom of Transjorda.

伯氏建議中包括一項提議即巴力斯坦阿剌伯區應合併於外約但王國之內。

國際問題評論

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

評聯合國秘書長賴伊的報告書

"MR. TRYGVE LIE'S REPORT ON THE U.N."

By W.N. Ewer 尤卫著

（英國新聞處特譯稿）

（續）

Yet the development which came was probably in any case inevitable. For it is an axiem of the Soviet thought that the world is necessarily divided into two conflicting "camps". It is a doctrine which was by no means first enunciated when the "Cominform" was established in 1947. It runs through all the canonical expositions of Leninism. It finds a place in the first Constitution of the Soviet Union.

然而，這種發展也許根本是不可避免的，因為蘇聯的思想中有一條定理，就是世界必須分成兩個對壘的「陣營」。這種主張不是一九四七年成立國際共產情報局時才首次闡明的。它可以見之於列寧主義的正統中，也可以在蘇聯的第一部憲法中隨時發現。

Moreover, it is the Soviet doctrine that, as M. Vyshinsky frankly told the Danube Conference the other day, "law is an instrument of politics and the reverse theory is untrue". This conception of the "rule of law" is thus explicitly repudiated. Words of the Charter about "the principles of international law and justice" cease to have meaning, if the law is simply an "instrument of politics".

此外，蘇聯還相信一條定理，如維辛斯基不久之前對多瑙河會議說：「法律是政治的工具，反其說者即成謬誤」。如此蘇聯將「法律」的觀念已明白加以廢棄。如果法律不過是「政治的工具」，那麼憲章上所謂「國際法律與公義的原則」便毫無意義了。

法律是政治的工具嗎？

LAW AS POLITICAL INSTRUMENT

I am not at the moment arguing which thesis is right. My point is that it is obvious that, if within such an organisation as the U.N.O., you have a group of governments which regards the conflict between themselves and the rest of the world as "historically necessary" and, which further, more regards the law as an "instrument of politics", then the chances of any effective cooperation must be very small.

這兩種理論何者為正確我現在不擬加以討論，我所提出的一點是：在聯合國這種組織中，如果某些政府認為他們與世界其他各國之間的衝突，「在歷史上是必要的」，而且同時又認為法律是「政治的工具」，那麼要獲得國際間有效合作的機會是很渺小的。

It is true that both Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly insisted that the existence of basic conflict does not preclude the possibility, on the grounds of expediency, of agreements or of cooperation, with countries of the other "camp". If such cooperation is considered to serve the policy and the needs of the Soviet Union, then it will be adopted. The Soviet policy is entirely self-regarding. It is, in Stalin's words, "orientated towards the U.S.S.R. and towards the U.S.S.R. alone".

不錯，列寧與史太林都曾屢次申明，基本的衝突並不排斥蘇聯與他國合作的可能性。其要這種合作能夠適合蘇聯的政策與需要，蘇聯是可以採取的。蘇聯的政策完全是自顧自的。如史太林所說，「同蘇聯轉，且單獨向蘇聯轉」。

There lies one hope for a change for the better in the development of U.N.O., Mr. Trygve Lie has pointed out the importance of Germany. "Nothing would contribute more to the effectiveness of the United Nations than a settlement of the German problem". But the German situation too is rather a symptom than a cause of the trouble.

要想使聯合國改進，有一線希望，賴伊已經指出了德國的重要。他說，「要使聯合國發生效力，當以解決德國問題最有用」。但是德國的局勢也是徵結的果而不是因。

聯合國中各會員國應合作

COOPERATION IN U.N.O. URGED

If the Soviet Government were to decide—as it has done at certain past periods,—that interests of the Soviet Union require, in existing circumstances, cooperation rather than open conflict, then the situation will become easier and the U.N.O. will be able, at any rate in some measure, to function.

如果蘇聯政府決定，在目前環境中需要國際合作而非公開衝突，那麼情勢即將比較容易處理，而聯合國也可以發揮一點功能。

But if it continues to consider, as it has for the past couple of years, that the conflict is tactically advantageous at the moment, as well as "historically inevitable" in the long run, then the fourth year of the U.N.O. is likely to be troubled and as full of frustrations as its third year.

但是如果蘇聯繼續認為蘇聯與他國的衝突在策略上是有利而且在「歷史上是不可避免的」，那麼聯合國的第四年大約也會和第三年一般難題重重而且充滿了失敗。

(The End 完)

日本的謎底

譯文未到暫停刊登

第一顆原子彈投擲日期是怎樣選定的？

英布賴凱持教授談原子彈投擲內幕

British Scientist on Atomic Bombing

Professor Blackett traces the subsequent deadlock in West-East negotiations on the control of atomic energy, and emphasises the importance of such energy for power projects, particularly in the U.S.S.R.

布萊凱特教授於是追蹤東西兩集團關於原子能管制談判所由造成之僵局，並強調原子能在動力計劃中之重要性，尤其蘇聯爲然。

"The bridging of the gap between the power resources and so the standard of life of the U.S.S.R. and America must take a long time," he declares. "Any conceivable way of shortening this time is likely to be seized upon with avidity" (by the Soviets).

渠宣稱使動力來源與蘇聯及美國間生活水準配合無間之工作必經過長時間始克完成，而任何可以縮短此一過程之辦法，極有可能爲飢渴之蘇聯所攫獲。

His conclusion is that in the present position of deadlock it would seem better to tackle the problem of general disarmament, even though this means the continued existence in the world of some limited number of atomic bombs, rather than to attempt to abolish all atomic bombs, leaving all other arms uncontrolled.

渠之結論爲：在現今僵持局面下，先解決普遍裁軍問題，似較控製所有原子彈而使其他武器無法管制爲佳，雖則此舉，或有使少數原子彈仍繼續存留於世界。

Born in 1897, Patrick Maynard Stuart Blackett was trained for the Royal Navy and took part as an officer in the battles of the Falkland Islands and Jutland in the first World War. Shortly afterwards, he resigned from the Navy to study science at Cambridge University where he worked under Lord Rutherford, and in 1924 obtained the first photographs of the transmutation of the atom.

布賴凱特生於一九九七年曾受皇家海軍訓練，於第一次世界大戰中以軍官職務參加福克蘭島及日德蘭島諸役之戰，不久爵士海軍驅入劍橋大學在為侯勞特爵士領導下學科學，於一九二四年獲得第一張原子變形照片。

Switching later to the study of cosmic rays, he was a partner in the invention of an apparatus by which single atomic particles take their own photographs.

其後轉氏復改學宇宙線，渠爲原子自動攝影器發明人之一。

Since 1937, he has been Professor of Physics at Manchester University. During the second war he was a pioneer in the field operational research, was co-designer of a bomb sight which became standard in the R.A.F. and during the Battle of Britain was scientific adviser to General Pile, anti-aircraft chief.

自一九三七年後曾爲曼徹斯特大學物理教授，二次世界大戰時任戰地行動研究之先驅，渠同時爲皇家空軍所用標準炸彈瞄準器設計人之一，不列顛大戰時爲英國高射砲防空司令裴爾將軍科學顧問。

In 1942 he went to the Admiralty as director of operational research. Four years later, in 1946, when he was awarded the American Medal for Merit, President Truman wrote: "The value of his work to the United States was outstanding and his advice and counsel to us were invaluable contributions to the war effort."

布氏在一九四一年赴英海軍部任作戰研究指導四年又在一九四六年接受美國勳章，杜魯門總統曾以「彼之工作對美國價值非凡，其所作建議對吾人之戰爭努力亦極寶貴」之語，贈與布氏。

In reply to the question: "Will the third world war begin in the next few years between the East and the West?", Professor Blackett says that it will not.

布賴凱特教授在答覆「第三次世界大戰是否將在未來數年內爆發於東西兩大集團間？」稱大戰不至爆發。

He discounts the value of strategic bombing in World War II and claims that the decisive successes achieved by the German Air Force resulted from its tactical use. Its use for area attacks, he says, was a failure, except for the destruction of parts of Warsaw, Rottordam and Belgrade, by air operations close ahead of their troops, the German advance on Europe took place without indiscriminate attacks on cities.

渠認二次世界大戰中戰略轟炸之價值不若預期之大，並稱德國空軍所獲決定性之成功乃由於戰術之應用。渠謂「以空軍爲軍隊攻擊武器實一種失誤，除部分破壞，華沙，鹿特丹，貝爾格萊德外，德軍於空軍密切配合領導作戰下，非前進時免於對城市作濫無目標區別之轟炸。

As an example, he cites in a footnote, Hitler's threats of bombing and comments: "There is no doubt that Hitler, by such threats, made the world think that the strategic destruction of cities was an integral part of the German techniques of war. This made it comparatively easy later on for a British Government and the R.A.F. to sell to the public the idea this was the correct strategy to adopt."

渠於注解中以希特拉之轟炸恐嚇爲例稱：「無疑希特拉藉此種恐嚇，使世人相信其戰略毀滅城市爲德國戰術完整不可缺之一部，此點遂使英政府及皇家空軍後來輕易將此觀念爲售於其人民使彼等以此爲正確合理之戰略。

(The End 完)

印度一豪富將以全部生命財產促進世界和平

Indian Multi-Millionaire Dedicates Life, Fortune to World Peace

London, — The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Cheng Tienhsi, and many other distinguished personalities attended a reception given by the President of the Indian Journalists' Association in Great Britain in honour of the multi-millionaire Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia. The Earl of Listowel Lord Pethick-Lawrence and several members of parliament were present.

（英國新聞處倫敦電）印度新聞記者協會主席最近爲印度豪富塞斯達·達爾米亞舉行招待會時，中國駐英大使鄭天錫博士以及其他聞人多名均曾出席，李斯特威爾伯爵，勞倫斯勳爵，與若干議員亦在場。

Mr. Dalmia is a leading advocate of world peace. He arrived in England from Luxembourg where he had been attending the World Federation Conference. While in London he will see what can be done to advance international harmony and "one world".

按達爾米亞係自盧森堡參加世界問題會議之後來英，渠在倫敦時將探討如何促進國際和諧與促成「一個世界」。

He is convinced that the only solution to the world's problems is federation, and he is also certain that world government will become a reality. He intends to institute an award (possibly annually) in many ways similar to the Nobel Peace Prize, for the best work during the year towards promoting the cause of world peace or world government. The peace award will be worth 50,000 rupes (£3,770) annually for the next three years to the person who makes the greatest contribution to peace —"whether communist or non-communist". This he explained, is part of a larger scheme which aims at securing one hundred million signatures from peace lovers in every corner of the world. Mr. Dalmia stressed that he is ready to devote the rest of his life and a large part of his considerable fortune in his campaign for "one world government."

彼深以爲世界種種問題之唯一解決辦法在組織一世界同盟，並堅信世界政府必將實現，彼擬設立一獎金（可能以一年爲期），類似諾貝爾和平獎金，獎勵當年促進世界和平或促成世界政府之最佳成績，和平獎金總額每年爲五萬盧比（計三千七百磅），於今後三年之內授予對和平最有貢獻之人，「不論其爲共黨或非共黨」。達爾米亞表示此乃一較大計劃之一部份，該計劃旨在自世界各地獲得受好和平者一億人之署名。達爾米亞整頓彼今後當將其一生所餘時日以及財產中之大部份致力於其「一個世界政府」之運動。

"It may not come in my life time" he said, "but I shall see it I know when I am born again."

並謂「此政府可能不在予一生中實現，然當余再生時，予當見而知之。」

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青年課室

YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

TRANSLATION

漢文英譯之要點.

(10) 自民國成立以來迄今已三十七年矣。

(譯) (A) It has been thirty seven years since the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

(B) It has been thirty seven years since the Chinese Republic was established.

(C) The Chinese Republic was established thirty seven years since (ago).

(註) "Since" 一字有三種用法，詳述如下：

1. In sentence (A), "since" 用作介系詞 (Preposition)，表示 "from" 之意，用時須注意下列二條件：
   (一) 其後之 noun 或 phrase 必須表示 point of time.
   (二) 其前之 verb 必須表示 perfect tense. (完成時)
   Ex. 學校自昨日起已放假。
   The school has been closed since yesterday.
   中國自光復以來已大有進步。
   China has made great progress since the revolution.
2. In sentence (B) "since" 用作連合詞 (conjunction)，表示 "from which time". 用時須注意下列三條件：
   (一) 其後之 verb 必須爲 past tense.
   (二) 其前之 verb 必須爲 present perfect tense.
   (三) 其前之 noun 或 phrase 必須表示 period of time.
   Ex. 與兄別後已數年矣。
   It has been several years since I left you,
   自開學以來已二月矣。
   It has been two months since the school was opened.
3. In sentence (C) "since" 用作副詞 (Adverb)，表示 "from now"，意即從現在推至當初，用時亦有三種條件須注意之：
   (一) 須置於其所形容之字之後。
   (二) 其前之 verb 必須爲 past indefinite tense.
   (三) 其前之 noun 或 phrase 必須表示 period of time.
   Ex. 此屋落成已兩星期。
   This house was built two weeks since (or ago).
   他五日前來此。
   He came here five days since (or ago).

(注意) Since 作 adverb 用時，意義與 ago 相同，故亦可用 ago 代之。

中美農業技術團報告摘要

REPORT OF THE China-United States Agricultural Mission:

AN ABSTRACT

(續)

An understanding of farm practices, the techniques of plant and animal production, and the acquisition of the skills involved therein are difficult for a college of agriculture to provide. Most agricultural colleges in the United States attempt to meet this problem by advising, and in some cases requiring, their students to have a minimum of farm experience, either before entrance or before graduation. To attempt to provide tois experience while the student is in residence at the college means the diversion of valuable time and effort from study of more basic things.

對農用工作的瞭解，植物和動物生產的技術，以及有關技巧的訓練，目前的農學院很難提供適當的課程。美國許多農學院勸告學生，甚或強制學生在入學前或畢業前獲得最低程度的實際農作經驗，以期解決此項問題。但當學生在大學裡讀書時，要求他們去獲得此種經驗，便會使寶貴的時間與精力不能集中使用於研讀基本理論，而分到別的東西上去。

農業推廣教育

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION

While extension work in agriculture is treated more fully in another section of this report, its relation to education and research may be noted at this point. Agricultural extension work has lagged behind research and college teaching in China. During the past quarter century agricultural research has made much information available which has not yet been put into wide-scale practice on Chinese farms. A strong extension service is needed to bring this information to the farm people and to teach them how to make use of it in their daily lives. Extension work in China should be more than the distribution of improved seeds, improved animals, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and other materials needed to improve farm practices. It should include educational measures for adults, as well as youth, and should bring to the farmer an understanding of why things are done, as well as how. When done well, it is an educational experience on the farm, or with farm-village groups quite as much, though in a different manner and degree, as on the campus of a college or university. In order to maintain extension work as an educational enterprise, it is important that extension workers be associated with college teaching and research staffs.

關於農業推廣工作，本報告書另一章節裡還有更詳盡的討論。這裡所要討論的僅是它和教育與實驗間的關係。中國的農業推廣工作較研究和教育工作起落後得多。在過去二三十年內，農業研究工作提供不少新的知識，但都不曾在中國田地上大規模地實行過。因此，目前需要一個強健的推廣機構，把這些知識傳授給農民，教導農民如何應用這些知識到他們的日常生活上去。中國的推廣工作還不應該只是分發改良的種子，改進的牲畜，肥料，殺虫劑，殺菌劑以及其他改善農耕所必需的物料。它還應該包括對成年人及年青人的教育措施，並將爲什麼事情如此做法，以及如何做法的道理授給農民。假使做得相當成功的話，這也是一種農田上的教育經驗，或農村教育經驗，其功效和大學教育的一部門起見，推廣工作在程度上有所不同。爲維護推廣工作，使成教育的一部門起見，推廣工作著必須和大學教育以及研究人員發生密切聯繫。

The extension mechanism should be a chain of links down which information can pass from the university and research centers to the farms of China. It is on the farm and in the farm homes that that the problems exist with which the farm people of China contend, and it is in the experiment stations and other research centers that the basic knowledge needed for the solution of those farms is to be found or created. The extension teachers must have access to this knowledge if they are to succeed, and if the farmers of China are to benefit most from the work of the total agricultural-education system of the nation.

推廣機構應該是一串聯結的鏈條，通過它，農業知識可以從大學和研究中心傳到中國的農村。中國農民所面對的問題是在農村和農家裡，所以解決這些問題的基本知識是應該由試驗場或其他實驗中心區來發現或創造的。担任推廣工作的教員要想像得很成功，要想使中國農民因應農業教育制度的推行而蒙受優益，便必須應熟這些知識才行。

Resident instruction in agricultural colleges and universities, research in the agricultural experiment stations, and agricultural extension teaching throughout China are all educational functions. For most effective developments in each, close, intimate, and dependent relations with the other two are essential. Whatever may be the organization for agricultural education that China adopts, it is likely to be successful in proportion to the degree to which these three functions are interrelated in the plan.

大學或農學院裡的授課，農業試驗場裡的研究，和普遍各地的農業推廣教育等，都具備教育的功能。無論那一方面要得到有力的發展，必須取得另二方面的密切和互為倚賴的關係。不管中國採擇什麼樣的一個農業教育的組織，其是否能够成功要看上列三個因素是否緊密地配合在一起。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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解熱鎮痛片
治主
熱各疼一骨風牙頭腰傷 症種痛切筋通絲痛熱風
寧娃
孕宜有病百兒小治專 每病無兒小。效之影響 病百以可次五三用服日 均房藥。康健老到生不 。曾代
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